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Montana Employment AND Labor Force Trends

A Quarterly Publication of the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau

3rd Quarter 1993 Volume 23, Number 3

Economic Highlights & Employment Outlook

Montana's **Civilian Labor Force** averaged 418,800 for the third quarter of 1993 – up 9,300 from the previous quarter, and up 5,400 from the third quarter of 1992.

Employment

Total average employment of 396,300 for the quarter showed a 10,900 increase over the previous quarter, and a 8,100 increase over the third quarter of 1992.

Unemployment

The number of **unemployed** in Montana averaged 22,500 for the quarter – down 1,600 from the previous quarter, and down 2,700 from the corresponding quarter of 1992. The average **unemployment rate** for the quarter was 5.4 percent.

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Total Non-Agricultural Employment**

**** NOTE: Numbers may not total due to rounding.**

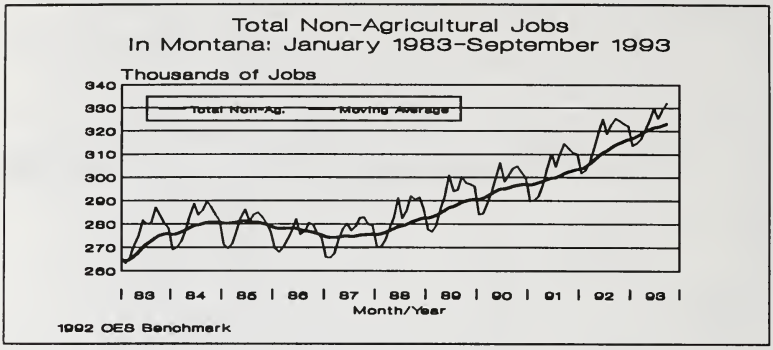
Total **non-agricultural wage-and-salary employment** averaged 328,800 for the quarter – up 3,800 from the previous quarter, and up 6,500 from the third quarter of 1992. The **private sector** gained approximately 9,500 jobs over the quarter and 6,300 over the year. **Government** was down by about 5,600 jobs over the quarter, and up only 200 jobs over the year.

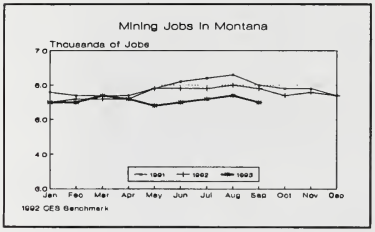
Montana's **MINING** jobs averaged 5,600 for the third quarter of 1993 – up about 100 jobs over the previous quarter, and down 300 jobs from the third quarter of 1992 because of some mine closures in the state. Of those 300 jobs lost over the year, about 200 were lost in **metal mining** and about 100 were lost in **nonmetallic minerals.**

Quarterly Trends

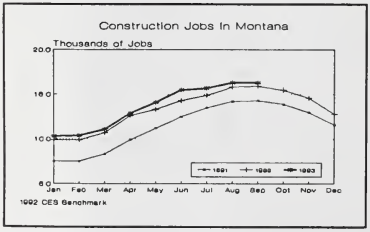
	– Montana –				– U. S. –
Quarter	Montana Civilian Labor Force*	Montanans Employed	Montanans Unemployed	Unemployment Rate (Montana)	Unemployment Rate (U.S.)
1993 - 3rd	418,800	396,300	22,500	5.4%	6.6%
1993 - 2nd	409,500	385,400	24,100	5.9%	6.9%
1993 - 1st	403,100	371,400	31,700	7.9%	7.6%
1992 - 4th	409,500	383,900	25,600	6.2%	6.9%
1992 - 3rd	413,400	388,200	25,200	6.1%	7.4%
1992 - 2nd	413,500	386,100	27,400	6.6%	7.4%

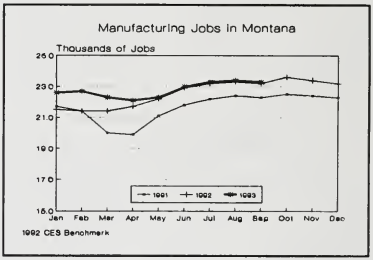
***Rounded Civillan Labor Force Numbers, 1993 Benchmark (Not Seasonally Adjusted)**





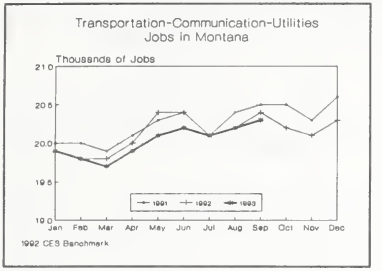
CONSTRUCTION averaged 16,100 jobs for the quarter—up 1,900 jobs over the quarter and up 600 jobs over the year. All sectors showed small gains over the year, with **general building** up about 300 jobs, **heavy construction** up 100, and **special trade** up about 200 jobs.





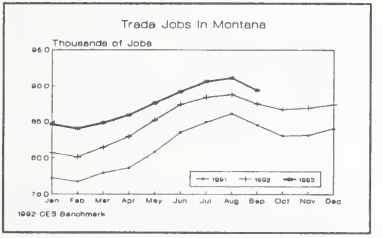
MANUFACTURING jobs averaged 23,300 jobs for the quarter—up 800 over the quarter, and only about 100 over the year. A normal seasonal gain of about 500 **lumber & wood products** jobs made up most of the quarterly gain. Over the year MANUFACTURING declined by **200 primary metal industries** jobs, offset by small job gains in **lumber & wood products** and **food & kindred products.**

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES (TCU) averaged 20,200 jobs for the quarter—up about 100 jobs over the quarter, and remaining at the same level as during the third quarter of 1992. A small over-the-year gain in **local & interurban transportation** was

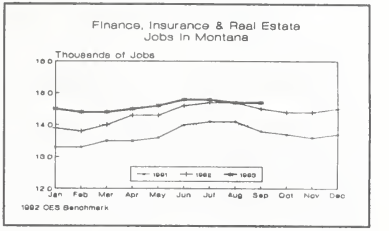


offset with a loss of about 200 jobs in **telephone communications**.

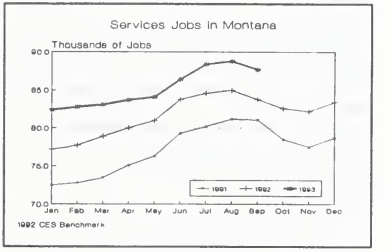
TRADE jobs averaging 90,400 for the quarter were up a slightly higher than usual 2,800 jobs over the quarter, and were up 2,200 jobs over the year. The largest quarterly gain came in **eating & drinking places**, which grew



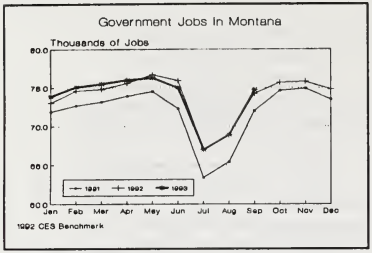
by about 1,100 jobs—with smaller growth occurring primarily in **department stores, food stores, gas stations, apparel & accessories** and **miscellaneous shopping goods**. Notable over-the-year growth also took place in **eating & drinking places**, which grew by about 700 jobs—with additional growth primarily in **department stores, new & used car dealers, apparel & accessories** and **miscellaneous shopping goods.**



FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE (FIRE) jobs averaged 14,700 for the quarter—up about 100 jobs both over the quarter and over the year. All fluctuations within the industry were minor.



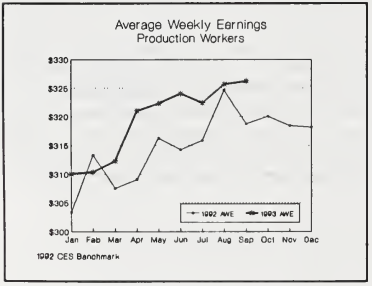
SERVICES jobs averaged 88,300 during the quarter—up 3,600 jobs over the quarter, and 3,800 over the year. The biggest quarterly increases came in **amusement & recreation, including movies**, because of movie and television filming done in the state, and **business services**, which includes the growing area of temporary employment agencies. Over-the-year growth also showed up in **amusement & recreation, including movies** and **business services**—with **membership organizations** also showing growth. **Hospital** jobs dropped by about 300 jobs over the year, but **nursing & personal care** jobs increased by about 200.

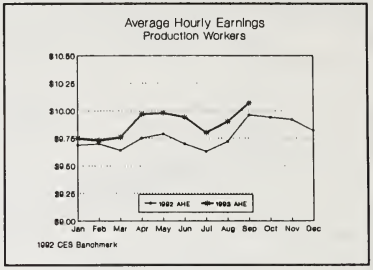


GOVERNMENT averaged 70,200 jobs—down a seasonal 5,600 jobs from the previous quarter, and up about 200 from the third quarter of 1992. Quarterly job decreases of 600 jobs in **state education** and 6,300 in **local education** reflected normal summer job declines. **Federal government** declined by about 200 jobs over the year. **State government** declined by 300 jobs over the year, partly because of state employees taking advantage of the early retirement option established during the 1993 legislative session. **Local government** jobs were up 700 jobs over the year, with 300 of those jobs in **local education**, and 400 in **other local government**.

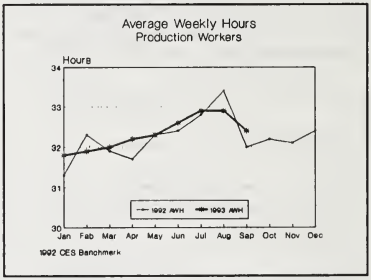
Average Weekly Hours and Earnings

Average weekly earnings averaged $324.80 for the third quarter of 1993. This reflected a $2.33 increase over the previous quarter, and a $5.06 increase over the third quarter 1992 average.

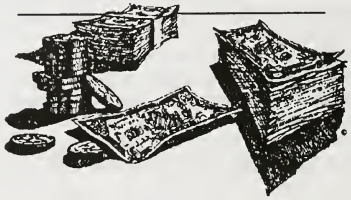




Average hourly earnings averaged $9.98 for the quarter. This was a gain of $0.04 over the previous quarter's average, and a gain of $0.15 over the third quarter of 1992.



Average weekly hours for the quarter averaged 32.7. This represented an over-the-quarter gain of 0.3 hours. The quarterly average, however, was the same as it had been a year before.



Highlights by Industry Components

Agriculture

- **A Flathead Lake Cherry Growers** spokesman says most of Montana's cherry crop was lost this year because of rain, which caused the fruit to split.
- **Montana's rain-delayed wheat** harvest topped last year's harvest by about 40 percent, according to the Montana Agricultural Statistics Service, and broke 1982's record harvest by about 10 percent. It's not known yet how much the wet weather may have affected the grain's protein content.

Construction

- **Construction has begun** on Billings Generation Inc.'s $150 million cogeneration power plant. A BGI spokesman says 350 to 400 construction jobs will be created by the 2-year project—and that about 45 full-time jobs will be created when the plant begins operating.
- **Washington Contractors Group** has merged with a large, heavy-construction business based in California. Under the merger agreement, Washington Contractors and Kasler Corp. will be wholly-owned subsidiaries of a public holding company that will use the Kasler name. Both companies focus on heavy-construction business in the West.

Manufacturing

- **Champion International Corp.** has sold its western Montana timberland and mills to Plum Creek Timber Co. and Stimson Lumber Co., respectively. Some laid-off Champion millworkers are being hired to work at Stimson's scaled-back mill operations in Bonner and Libby, but as many as 600 millworkers will be out of work. Plum Creek has hired 16 foresters formerly employed by Champion to help manage its new timberland, but announced plans to close Champion's seedling nursery in Plains.
- **The Columbia Falls Aluminum Co.** announced plans to lay off 32 salaried employees in September, following the layoff of about 190 workers earlier in the year. A spokesman for the company attributed the cutback to a 14-percent increase in electrical rates and low aluminum prices.
- **The Gibson Guitar factory** in Bozeman has announced plans to more than double the size of it's Bozeman plant in 2 stages pending city approval, according to a company spokesman. About 120 people now work at the plant manufacturing guitars, mandolins and banjos.
- **Plasnetics USA Inc.** plant has been producing plastic bottles at its Great Falls plant since March. A spokesman for the company says the company is primarily producing gallon jugs for regional dairies and water bottlers. The company currently employs 7 workers.
- **Another water bottler** has surfaced in Montana. Source Giant Springs Inc. has negotiated with the state for rights to use 52 million gallons of Giant Springs water per year, and the small Great Falls firm is currently marketing 3 sizes of bottled water.

Transportation, Communications & Utilities

- **U S West Inc.** says it intends to cut its work force by 18 percent during the next 3 years as it closes offices throughout the 14 states it serves in the West. A spokesman says about 350 jobs are likely to be affected in Montana, but that as many as 75 percent of those workers may be offered jobs in metropolitan service centers.

Trade

- **Woolworth Corp.** says it will close all of its remaining stores in Montana by Jan. 31, 1994. A spokesman says the corporation is putting greater emphasis on its speciality stores, and on markets in "heavily urban areas." Montana stores being closed are located in Kalispell, Lewistown, Havre, Glasgow, Billings and Butte. Herberger's department store has announced interest in moving into space now occupied by the Butte Woolworth store.
- **Red Lobster and Olive Garden** restaurants are under construction in Billings, and both plan to open in November.

- **Pay Less Drug Store** in Billings has closed. A spokesman says the company has been working to find other jobs for the 22 laid-off workers.

Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

- **Norwest Corp.** has announced plans to buy the Great Falls-based Bank of Montana System. If approved by both state and federal regulators, Norwest would acquire Bank of Montana's 29 offices around the state, which include the 11 banking locations Bank of Montana had just purchased from the Billings-based Montana Bank Systems.

Services

- **Montana's summer tourism season** was down slightly from last year, but still ranked as the "second best year we've every had," according to the director of the state's travel promotion division. He says hotel and motel stays tended to be longer, and airline deplanements were up from last summer. Tourism appeared to increase in southcentral and southwest Montana, but to decline slightly in northcentral and northeast parts of the state because of a climbing Canadian exchange rate, he says.

- **Rivendell Psychiatric Center** has closed its 46-bed Billings hospital. A spokesman says the center closed because of cuts in Medicaid funding for in-patient mental health care for children and adolescents mandated by the 1993 Legislature. About 40 workers were affected by the closure. Rivendell plans to sell its Billings hospital, but will continue to operate a day-treatment program and outreach clinic in that city. Inpatient operations will continue at Rivendell's psychiatric facility in Butte.

- **New federal regulations** scheduled to go into effect Oct. 9 have resulted in the closing of a number of landfills in Montana. An engineer who specializes in solid waste consulting says he expects Montana will be down to about 50 landfills by the end of the year. Smaller communities that cannot afford new or improved landfills will haul trash to regional landfills, he says.

- **Although it's not finished** yet, West Yellowstone's Grizzly Discovery Center has opened to the public with several declawed and neutered Alaskan Grizzlies on loan from a Washington state facility.

- **ZooMontana's** river otter exhibit and a sensory garden for the sight impaired have opened to the public, and a Siberian tiger exhibit is under construction at the regional zoo and botanical garden in Billings. A spokesman says ZooMontana is planning a grand opening for next spring.

- **Two movies and 2 television programs** have been filmed recently in Montana. "The River Wild" movie scenes were filmed on the Middle Fork of the Flathead River. A love story with rodeo scenes called "F.T.W." was filmed in Deer Lodge, Anaconda, Livingston, Bozeman, Wilsall and Three Forks. A PBS documentary called "Nobody's Girls" about five frontier women was set to be filmed in the Virginia City and Nevada City areas. And scenes for the television series "Angel Falls" were shot near Bozeman.

- **Columbus Hospital** in Great Falls has opened a Chest Pain Center in its emergency room to provide early treatment to heart attack patients and education about heart problems. A Columbus spokesman says the hospital has no plans to establish a heart surgery program, and will continue to refer patients needing surgery to the Montana Regional Heart Institute at Great Falls' Deaconess Hospital.

- **A Big Fork firm** uses sound waves to locate hidden water line leaks around the world. Utility Services Associates use high-tech equipment to pinpoint leaks in such places as Kalispell, Eureka, Sacramento, Phoenix and Los Angeles. It currently is helping the U.S. Navy locate leaks in its water system on Guam, which was hit by a major earthquake in August.

- **A Wolf Point ranch couple** started up a telemarketing service company about 5 years ago that now employs 20 to 25 mostly part-time workers in Wolf Point, and another 25 workers in Williston, N.D. Most of Advantage Line's business is "in-bound work" from people who have dialed 800 numbers to place catalog mail orders. The Wolf Point half of the business is now located in Wolf Point's business incubator located in the renovated factory formerly occupied by Wood's Powr-Grip.

Montana's Wage Information Regions

Region 1: Flathead, Lake, Lincoln and Sanders Counties

Region 2: Mineral, Missoula and Ravalli Counties

Region 3: Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Granite, Madison, Powell and Silverbow Counties

Region 4: Blaine, Cascade, Chuteau, Glacier, Hill, Liberty, Pondera, Teton and Toole Counties

Region 5: Broadwater, Jefferson, Meagher, and Lewis & Clark Counties

Region 6: Gallatin, Park and Sweet Grass Counties

Region 7: Fergus, Golden Valley, Judith Basin, Musselshell, Petroleum and Wheatland Counties

Region 8: Big Horn, Carbon, Rosebud, Stillwater, Treasure and Yellowstone Counties

Region 9: Daniels, Garfield, McCone, Phillips, Richland, Roosevelt, Sheridan and Valley Counties

Region 10: Carter, Custer, Dawson, Fallon, Powder River, Prairie and Wibaux Counties

Prevailing Wage Rates* Established for Alien Certification

Occupation	DOT Code**	Wage Rate	Date Set	Area
Interpreter	137.267-010	$ 9.00 per Hour	07/02/93	Statewide
Pipe Coverer & Insulator	863.381-014	$16.50 per Hour Plus $ 2.20 per hour pension; plus $ 1.89 per hour health insurance; plus $ 0.06 per hour training	07/15/93	Region 6***
Systems Analyst	030.167-014	$12.91 per Hour	07/22/93	Region 6***
Manager, Systems Analyst	030.167-010	$49,504 per Year	07/22/93	Statewide
Livestock Yard Supervisor	410.134-010	$ 1,500 per Month	07/27/93	Statewide
Architect	001.061-010	$13.08 per Hour	08/03/93	Statewide
Landscape Drafter	001.261-014	$ 8.01 per Hour	08/03/93	Statewide
Substance Abuse Counselor	045.107-058	$12.16 per Hour	09/07/93	Statewide
Technical Writer	131.267-026	$ 8.56 per Hour	09/16/93	Statewide
Occupational Therapist	076.121-010	$13.55 per Hour	09/28/93	Statewide
Cleaner/Housekeeper	323.687-014	$ 4.55 per Hour	09/28/93	Statewide
Children's Tutor	099.227-010	$ 6.00 per Hour	09/28/93	Statewide
Computer Programmer	030.162-010	$10.60 per Hour	10/27/93	Region 2***
Auto Repair Service Estimator	620.261-018	$ 7.50 per Hour	11/04/93	Region 8***
Automobile Mechanic	620.261-010	$ 9.45 per Hour	11/04/93	Region 8***

*These rates are not the official prevailing wage rates that must be used for public works contracts. Those wage rates may be obtained from the Montana Dept. of Labor & Industry's Employment Relations Division or a local Job Service office.
**U.S. Department of Labor *Dictionary of Occupational Titles* job description code number.
***See map above for state wage information regions.

TABLE I–A
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

93 BM
SEPTEMBER 1993 (P)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY–MENT	UNEMPLOY–MENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	412,075	391,658	20,417	5.0%
YELLOWSTONE	69,992	67,150	2,842	4.1%
CASCADE	38,907	36,946	1,961	5.0%
BEAVERHEAD	4,663	4,495	168	3.6%
BIG HORN	4,054	3,584	470	11.6%
BLAINE	2,873	2,675	198	6.9%
BROADWATER	1,374	1,320	54	3.9%
CARBON	4,193	3,987	206	4.9%
CARTER	935	878	57	6.1%
CHOUTEAU	2,549	2,486	63	2.5%
CUSTER	6,081	5,861	220	3.6%
DANIELS	1,175	1,158	17	1.4%
DAWSON	4,806	4,675	131	2.7%
DEER LODGE	4,115	3,800	315	7.7%
FALLON	1,403	1,349	54	3.8%
FERGUS	5,861	5,533	328	5.6%
FLATHEAD	31,488	29,379	2,109	6.7%
GALLATIN	30,674	30,039	635	2.1%
GARFIELD	863	841	22	2.5%
GLACIER	5,318	4,781	537	10.1%
GOLDEN VALLEY	482	452	30	6.2%
GRANITE	1,384	1,325	59	4.3%
HILL	7,664	7,257	407	5.3%
JEFFERSON	5,564	5,346	218	3.9%
JUDITH BASIN	1,237	1,215	22	1.8%
LAKE	9,136	8,425	711	7.8%
LEWIS & CLARK	26,969	25,777	1,192	4.4%
LIBERTY	886	858	28	3.2%
LINCOLN	8,366	7,529	837	10.0%
MCCONE	1,156	1,125	31	2.7%
MADISON	2,817	2,732	85	3.0%
MEAGHER	955	911	44	4.6%
MINERAL	1,008	928	80	7.9%
MISSOULA	42,597	40,777	1,820	4.3%
MUSSELSHELL	1,731	1,627	104	6.0%
PARK	6,596	6,294	302	4.6%
PETROLEUM	285	261	24	8.4%
PHILLIPS	2,453	2,362	91	3.7%
PONDERA	2,869	2,788	81	2.8%
POWDER RIVER	1,367	1,336	31	2.3%
POWELL	2,959	2,776	183	6.2%
PRAIRIE	768	738	30	3.9%
RAVALLI	12,046	11,092	954	7.9%
RICHLAND	5,356	5,041	315	5.9%
ROOSEVELT	4,534	4,173	361	8.0%
ROSEBUD	4,441	4,137	304	6.8%
SANDERS	2,897	2,591	306	10.6%
SHERIDAN	2,349	2,319	30	1.3%
SILVER BOW	14,483	13,615	868	6.0%
STILLWATER	2,593	2,506	87	3.4%
SWEET GRASS	1,348	1,311	37	2.7%
TETON	2,831	2,787	44	1.6%
TOOLE	2,289	2,193	96	4.2%
TREASURE	488	475	13	2.7%
VALLEY	4,268	4,133	135	3.2%
WHEATLAND	1,009	959	50	5.0%
WIBAUX	570	551	19	3.3%

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S–1 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE I–B
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

93 BM
AUGUST 1993 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY–MENT	UNEMPLOY–MENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	420,212	396,089	24,123	5.7%
YELLOWSTONE	71,637	68,276	3,361	4.7%
CASCADE	40,013	37,794	2,219	5.5%
BEAVERHEAD	4,605	4,385	220	4.8%
BIG HORN	4,243	3,619	624	14.7%
BLAINE	2,853	2,600	253	8.9%
BROADWATER	1,478	1,414	64	4.3%
CARBON	4,115	3,879	236	5.7%
CARTER	976	947	29	3.0%
CHOUTEAU	2,539	2,486	53	2.1%
CUSTER	6,227	5,964	263	4.2%
DANIELS	1,118	1,097	21	1.9%
DAWSON	4,953	4,778	175	3.5%
DEER LODGE	4,278	3,919	359	8.4%
FALLON	1,467	1,393	74	5.0%
FERGUS	5,803	5,501	302	5.2%
FLATHEAD	31,583	29,388	2,195	6.9%
GALLATIN	32,040	31,235	805	2.5%
GARFIELD	853	826	27	3.2%
GLACIER	5,417	4,733	684	12.6%
GOLDEN VALLEY	488	457	31	6.4%
GRANITE	1,370	1,294	76	5.5%
HILL	7,752	7,208	544	7.0%
JEFFERSON	5,589	5,367	222	4.0%
JUDITH BASIN	1,259	1,216	43	3.4%
LAKE	9,124	8,317	807	8.8%
LEWIS & CLARK	28,095	26,715	1,380	4.9%
LIBERTY	887	860	27	3.0%
LINCOLN	8,574	7,595	979	11.4%
MCCONE	1,141	1,106	35	3.1%
MADISON	2,820	2,734	86	3.0%
MEAGHER	983	936	47	4.8%
MINERAL	1,089	966	123	11.3%
MISSOULA	43,862	41,704	2,158	4.9%
MUSSELSHELL	1,685	1,589	96	5.7%
PARK	6,809	6,487	322	4.7%
PETROLEUM	284	259	25	8.8%
PHILLIPS	2,487	2,390	97	3.9%
PONDERA	2,818	2,689	129	4.6%
POWDER RIVER	1,325	1,294	31	2.3%
POWELL	2,971	2,768	203	6.8%
PRAIRIE	736	713	23	3.1%
RAVALLI	12,151	11,040	1,111	9.1%
RICHLAND	5,331	4,916	415	7.8%
ROOSEVELT	4,447	3,965	482	10.8%
ROSEBUD	4,477	3,951	526	11.7%
SANDERS	2,816	2,455	361	12.8%
SHERIDAN	2,353	2,308	45	1.9%
SILVER BOW	14,764	13,633	1,131	7.7%
STILLWATER	2,529	2,441	88	3.5%
SWEET GRASS	1,368	1,325	43	3.1%
TETON	2,737	2,679	58	2.1%
TOOLE	2,294	2,169	125	5.4%
TREASURE	459	441	18	3.9%
VALLEY	4,588	4,397	191	4.2%
WHEATLAND	992	943	49	4.9%
WIBAUX	556	527	29	5.2%

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S–1 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE I–C
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

93 BM
JULY 1993 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY–MENT	UNEMPLOY–MENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	424,091	401,201	22,890	5.4%
YELLOWSTONE	72,511	69,388	3,123	4.3%
CASCADE	40,428	38,141	2,287	5.7%
BEAVERHEAD	4,688	4,503	185	3.9%
BIG HORN	4,137	3,554	583	14.1%
BLAINE	2,819	2,581	238	8.4%
BROADWATER	1,448	1,371	77	5.3%
CARBON	4,126	3,912	214	5.2%
CARTER	1,012	981	31	3.1%
CHOUTEAU	2,600	2,541	59	2.3%
CUSTER	6,339	6,086	253	4.0%
DANIELS	1,237	1,214	23	1.9%
DAWSON	5,065	4,848	217	4.3%
DEER LODGE	4,350	4,023	327	7.5%
FALLON	1,521	1,444	77	5.1%
FERGUS	5,954	5,671	283	4.8%
FLATHEAD	31,171	28,947	2,224	7.1%
GALLATIN	33,433	32,652	781	2.3%
GARFIELD	903	880	23	2.5%
GLACIER	5,333	4,747	586	11.0%
GOLDEN VALLEY	507	474	33	6.5%
GRANITE	1,370	1,288	82	6.0%
HILL	7,776	7,270	506	6.5%
JEFFERSON	5,693	5,539	154	2.7%
JUDITH BASIN	1,294	1,247	47	3.6%
LAKE	9,087	8,355	732	8.1%
LEWIS & CLARK	28,095	26,875	1,220	4.3%
LIBERTY	903	875	28	3.1%
LINCOLN	8,580	7,464	1,116	13.0%
MCCONE	1,196	1,160	36	3.0%
MADISON	2,839	2,762	77	2.7%
MEAGHER	1,043	1,001	42	4.0%
MINERAL	1,077	963	114	10.6%
MISSOULA	43,425	41,695	1,730	4.0%
MUSSELSHELL	1,747	1,629	118	6.8%
PARK	6,862	6,575	287	4.2%
PETROLEUM	289	265	24	8.3%
PHILLIPS	2,544	2,443	101	4.0%
PONDERA	2,838	2,730	108	3.8%
POWDER RIVER	1,368	1,339	29	2.1%
POWELL	2,999	2,813	186	6.2%
PRAIRIE	769	745	24	3.1%
RAVALLI	12,408	11,379	1,029	8.3%
RICHLAND	5,556	5,125	431	7.8%
ROOSEVELT	4,381	3,893	488	11.1%
ROSEBUD	4,583	4,083	500	10.9%
SANDERS	2,748	2,402	346	12.6%
SHERIDAN	2,429	2,393	36	1.5%
SILVER BOW	14,804	13,736	1,068	7.2%
STILLWATER	2,555	2,447	108	4.2%
SWEET GRASS	1,380	1,326	54	3.9%
TETON	2,866	2,819	47	1.6%
TOOLE	2,365	2,254	111	4.7%
TREASURE	456	436	20	4.4%
VALLEY	4,645	4,447	198	4.3%
WHEATLAND	955	908	47	4.9%
WIBAUX	581	558	23	4.0%

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S–1 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE II
MONTANA CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY STATISTICS
(IN THOUSANDS)

1993 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	402.9	402.1	404.4	402.6	407.9	418.0	424.1	420.2	412.1				
EMPLOYED PERSONS	369.8	369.6	375.0	378.3	384.7	393.2	401.2	396.1	391.7				
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	26.0	24.7	27.0	29.8	32.5	35.6	37.0	34.2	34.6				
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	33.1	32.5	29.4	24.3	23.2	24.7	22.9	24.1	20.4				
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED	8.2%	8.1%	7.3%	6.0%	5.7%	5.9%	5.4%	5.7%	5.0%				
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	7.1%	7.1%	6.5%	6.4%	6.0%	6.0%	6.1%	6.7%	5.6%				
U.S. UNADJUSTED	7.9%	7.7%	7.3%	6.8%	6.7%	7.1%	6.9%	6.5%	6.4%				
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	7.1%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	6.9%	7.0%	6.8%	6.7%	6.7%				

1992 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	410.4	411.5	413.3	413.1	411.5	415.8	416.1	415.6	408.3	409.6	410.6	408.2	412.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	373.0	378.0	382.6	387.2	384.4	386.7	392.6	389.3	382.6	385.3	385.8	380.5	384.0
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE	0	0	0	0	0	*0	*0	0	0.2	0	0	0	*0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	26.1	27.9	33.1	34.9	33.2	35.6	37.7	34.1	34.0	30.2	29.0	29.0	32.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	37.4	33.5	30.7	25.9	27.1	29.1	23.5	26.4	25.7	24.3	24.8	27.7	28.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED	9.1%	8.1%	7.4%	6.3%	6.6%	7.0%	5.7%	6.3%	6.3%	5.9%	6.0%	6.8%	6.7%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	8.0%	7.1%	6.6%	6.6%	6.9%	7.1%	6.4%	7.4%	6.8%	6.3%	5.7%	6.4%	6.7%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	8.0%	8.1%	7.7%	7.1%	7.2%	7.8%	7.6%	7.3%	7.2%	6.8%	7.0%	7.0%	7.4%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	7.1%	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	7.4%	7.7%	7.6%	7.6%	7.5%	7.4%	7.3%	7.3%	7.4%

1991 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	397.3	399.1	402.2	401.3	401.2	406.7	407.4	407.3	401.2	399.0	403.8	409.3	403.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	367.6	368.6	368.5	375.3	375.8	380.4	381.8	383.3	376.3	372.2	371.9	378.2	375.0
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	*0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	25.1	23.8	28.3	31.8	31.6	37.0	38.4	38.1	34.1	35.4	26.2	25.6	31.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	29.7	30.5	33.7	26.0	25.4	26.3	25.6	24.0	24.9	26.8	31.9	31.1	28.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED	7.5%	7.6%	8.4%	6.5%	6.3%	6.5%	6.3%	5.9%	6.2%	6.7%	7.9%	7.6%	6.9%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	6.4%	6.6%	7.5%	6.8%	6.7%	6.6%	7.0%	7.0%	6.8%	7.1%	7.5%	7.3%	6.9%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	7.0%	7.2%	7.1%	6.5%	6.6%	6.9%	6.7%	6.5%	6.4%	6.4%	6.6%	6.8%	6.7%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	6.2%	6.5%	6.7%	6.6%	6.8%	6.9%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	6.9%	6.9%	7.1%	6.7%

1990 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	401.1	405.0	406.5	405.1	403.2	408.2	405.8	403.9	394.6	396.3	396.7	397.6	402.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	377.3	381.2	383.4	383.8	381.8	386.3	385.6	385.5	371.6	371.5	369.7	370.4	379.0
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	28.0	24.4	27.8	29.8	34.1	34.1	36.8	36.8	31.8	33.8	29.2	27.2	31.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	23.8	23.8	23.1	21.3	21.4	21.9	20.2	18.4	23.0	24.8	27.0	27.2	23.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED	5.9%	5.9%	5.7%	5.3%	5.3%	5.4%	5.0%	4.6%	5.8%	6.3%	6.8%	6.9%	5.8%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	4.9%	4.8%	4.8%	5.5%	5.6%	5.4%	5.7%	5.8%	6.6%	6.7%	6.4%	6.6%	5.8%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	5.9%	5.8%	5.4%	5.2%	5.1%	5.3%	5.5%	5.4%	5.5%	5.4%	5.8%	5.9%	5.5%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	5.3%	5.3%	5.2%	5.4%	5.3%	5.2%	5.4%	5.6%	5.7%	5.8%	6.0%	6.1%	5.5%

1/ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS: INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS. CURRENT MONTH PRELIMINARY. REVISED TO 1993 BENCHMARKS.
2/NON-ADDITIVE-INCLUDED IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.
3/COMPUTED FROM WHOLE(UNROUNDED)NUMBERS. RESIDENCE SERIES BEGAN IN JANUARY 1970.
*UNDER 50

TABLE III
MONTANA
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

92BM

1993

(Page 1)

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1993	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS	313.8	314.7	316.6	320.6	324.5	329.8	325.5	329.1	331.9				
TOTAL PRIVATE	239.8	239.6	241.1	244.6	248.2	254.6	258.5	260.2	257.2				
GOODS PRODUCING	38.4	38.6	39.1	40.6	41.8	44.0	44.6	45.4	45.1				
SERVICE PRODUCING	275.4	276.1	277.5	280.0	282.7	285.8	280.9	283.7	286.8				
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	201.4	201.0	202.0	204.0	206.4	210.6	213.9	214.8	212.1				
MINING	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.5				
METAL MINING	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0				
GOLD & SILVER ORES	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0				
COAL MINING	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1				
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6				
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8				
CONSTRUCTION	10.3	10.4	11.1	12.9	14.1	15.5	15.7	16.3	16.3				
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.5				
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT.	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.6	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.8				
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.7	6.1	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0				
MANUFACTURING	22.6	22.7	22.3	22.1	22.3	23.0	23.3	23.4	23.3				
DURABLE GOODS	14.0	14.2	14.0	13.7	13.8	14.4	14.7	14.7	14.6				
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	8.3	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.8	8.4	8.6	8.5	8.4				
*LOGGING	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6				
SAWMILLS & PLANING	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5				
*STONE, CLAY & GLASS	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0				
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0				
NONDURABLE GOODS	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7				
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6				
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8				
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	19.9	19.8	19.7	19.9	20.1	20.2	20.1	20.2	20.3				
TRANSPORTATION	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.8				
RAILROAD	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5				
LOCAL & INTERURBAN	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.3				
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0				
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.5				
COMMUNICATIONS	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3				
TELEPHONE COMM.	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7				
ELECTRIC,GAS,SANITARY	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.2				
COMBINATION UTILITY	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6				
TRADE	84.6	84.0	84.8	85.9	87.6	89.2	90.6	91.1	89.4				
WHOLESALE TRADE	16.3	16.2	16.4	16.7	16.8	16.8	17.0	16.9	16.8				
WHOLESALE - DURABLES	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.6				
MOTOR VEHICLES, PARTS	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8				
MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6				
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2				
GROCERIES & RELATED	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6				
PETROLEUM, PETROL PRD	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3				
MISC NONDURABLE GOODS	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8				
RETAIL TRADE	68.3	67.8	68.4	69.2	70.8	72.4	73.6	74.2	72.6				
BLDNG MATERIALS, GRDN SUPL	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.6				
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.1				
DEPARTMENT STORES	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1				
FOOD STORES	10.1	10.0	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.4				
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.6				
NEW, USED CAR DEALER	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5				

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON FINAL PAGE
*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN * ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS

TABLE III
M O N T A N A
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

92 BM

1993

(Page 2)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1992													
GAS STATIONS	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1				
APPAREL & ACCESSORY	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5				
FURN, HOMEFURN, EQUIP	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8				
EATING & DRINKING	25.6	25.7	26.4	26.9	27.7	28.4	28.9	29.3	28.2				
MISC RETAIL	6.9	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.4				
DRUG STORES	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2				
MISC SHOPPING GOODS	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.8				
FINANCE, INS. REAL EST.	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.8	14.8	14.7	14.7				
FINANCE	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7				
DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8				
COMMERCIAL BANKS	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1				
INSURANCE	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0				
INSURANCE CARRIERS	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2				
INSURANCE AGENTS	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8				
REAL ESTATE	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0				
SERVICES	82.4	82.8	83.1	83.7	84.1	86.4	88.4	88.8	87.7				
HOTELS & OTHR LODGING	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.5	8.9	9.7	9.8	9.1				
PERSONAL SERVICES	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6				
BUSINESS SERVICES	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.7	8.6				
AUTO & MISC REPAIR	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1				
AMUSEMENT, INCL MOVIES	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.8	7.4	7.8	7.1				
HEALTH SERVICES	28.1	28.0	28.0	27.9	28.0	28.2	28.4	28.3	28.3				
NURSING & PRSNL CARE	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4				
HOSPITALS	15.1	15.0	14.9	14.9	14.9	15.0	15.0	14.9	14.8				
LEGAL SERVICES	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2				
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.4				
SOCIAL SERVICES	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.5				
INDIVIDUAL & FAMILY	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5				
RESIDENTIAL CARE	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6				
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.7	8.0	7.9	8.0				
ENGINEERING & MNGMENT	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3				
ENGINEER, ARCHITECTS	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7				
* ACCOUNTING, AUDITING	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4				
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	74.0	75.1	75.5	76.0	76.3	75.2	67.0	68.9	74.7				
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVT.	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.7	13.2	14.4	14.4	14.4	13.8				
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	22.5	22.8	22.8	22.7	21.8	19.1	19.0	20.3	22.0				
STATE EDUCATION	11.2	11.6	11.6	11.5	10.8	8.1	7.9	9.4	11.3				
*OTHER STATE GOVT.	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.0	10.7				
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	39.2	40.0	40.3	40.6	41.3	41.7	33.6	34.2	38.9				
LOCAL EDUCATION	25.6	26.4	26.7	26.6	26.9	24.6	17.3	17.6	24.2				
*OTHER LOCAL GOVT.	13.6	13.6	13.7	14.0	14.4	17.1	16.3	16.7	14.7				

*SEE FOOTNOTE ON PAGE 1 OF THIS TABLE

TABLE IV
MONTANA
STATEWIDE FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

1993

92BM

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1993													
NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS	155.7	156.5	156.9	157.2	159.2	160.9	155.4	157.9	162.1				
TOTAL PRIVATE	116.2	116.5	116.5	117.0	118.6	121.1	122.7	123.7	122.7				
MINING	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7				
CONSTRUCTION	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5				
MANUFACTURING	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.1				
DURABLE GOODS	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3				
NONDURABLE GOODS	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.8				
TCU 1/	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.3				
TRANSPORTATION	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0				
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3				
TRADE	40.0	39.7	39.7	40.3	41.4	42.8	43.3	43.6	43.1				
WHOLESALE TRADE	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.5				
RETAIL TRADE	35.8	35.5	35.5	36.0	37.1	38.4	38.7	39.0	38.6				
EATING & DRINKING	14.4	14.6	15.0	15.4	15.8	16.5	16.7	16.7	16.5				
FIRE 2/	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.1	10.2				
FINANCE	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6				
SERVICES	54.3	54.7	54.9	54.8	55.2	56.0	56.8	57.4	56.8				
HOTELS & OTHR LODGING	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	5.2	5.6	5.8	5.3				
HEALTH SERVICES	23.8	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.8	23.8	24.0	23.9	23.9				
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	39.5	40.0	40.4	40.2	40.6	39.8	32.7	34.2	39.4				
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.5				
STATE GOVERNMENT	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.2	10.7	9.1	9.0	9.8	10.9				
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	23.2	23.7	24.1	23.9	24.6	24.9	17.9	18.7	23.0				

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES
2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IS PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS A STATE ECONOMIC INDICATOR

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-5 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE V
MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS
For Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

	Production Employment (In Thousands)				Average Weekly Earnings			
	Sep. 1993	Aug. 1993	July 1993	Sep. 1992	Sep. 1993	Aug. 1993	July 1993	Sep. 1992
*TOTAL PRIVATE	218.5	221.3	219.7	212.4	$326.27	$325.71	$322.42	$318.72
MINING	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.7	$663.70	$624.58	$603.20	$596.45
*CONSTRUCTION	13.5	13.4	12.9	13.0	$590.98	$585.56	$564.32	$568.70
MANUFACTURING	17.6	17.8	17.7	17.5	$483.87	$468.23	$471.86	$499.23
Durable Goods	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.3	$478.86	$466.94	$460.69	$476.46
Non-Durable	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	$497.95	$473.86	$497.14	$551.90
*TCU 1/	18.2	18.0	18.0	18.3	$539.50	$541.18	$542.26	$516.59
*Transportation	11.6	11.2	11.2	11.6	$511.77	$520.09	$518.37	$491.90
*Comm. & Util.	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.7	$588.92	$574.37	$583.25	$557.74
*TRADE	79.4	80.2	79.8	77.1	$229.63	$232.40	$232.37	$220.82
*Wholesale Trade	13.9	14.0	14.0	13.5	$376.61	$384.94	$376.57	$354.50
*Retail Trade	65.5	66.2	65.8	63.6	$197.95	$200.41	$201.87	$192.61
*FIRE 2/	11.6	11.8	11.7	11.2	$332.32	$335.07	$324.85	$310.98
*SERVICES	73.9	75.7	75.4	70.6	$272.71	$275.35	$271.08	$267.87

	Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings			
	Sep. 1993	Aug. 1993	July 1993	Sep. 1992	Sep. 1993	Aug. 1993	July 1993	Sep. 1992
*TOTAL PRIVATE	32.4	32.9	32.9	32.0	$10.07	$9.90	$9.80	$9.96
MINING	41.9	41.5	41.4	39.5	$15.84	$15.05	$14.57	$15.10
*CONSTRUCTION	38.4	38.6	37.2	36.2	$15.39	$15.17	$15.17	$15.71
MANUFACTURING	38.1	37.7	37.9	38.7	$12.70	$12.42	$12.45	$12.90
Durable Goods	38.9	38.4	38.2	38.8	$12.31	$12.16	$12.06	$12.28
Non-Durable	36.4	36.2	37.1	38.3	$13.68	$13.09	$13.40	$14.41
*TCU 1/	38.1	38.3	38.0	36.1	$14.16	$14.13	$14.27	$14.31
*Transportation	38.8	38.9	38.2	36.6	$13.19	$13.37	$13.57	$13.44
*Comm. & Util.	36.9	37.2	37.8	35.1	$15.96	$15.44	$15.43	$15.89
*TRADE	29.9	30.7	30.9	29.6	$7.68	$7.57	$7.52	$7.46
*Wholesale Trade	36.6	37.3	37.1	36.1	$10.29	$10.32	$10.15	$9.82
*Retail Trade	28.4	29.3	29.6	28.2	$6.97	$6.84	$6.82	$6.83
*FIRE 2/	36.2	36.7	36.5	35.5	$9.18	$9.13	$8.90	$8.76
*SERVICES	30.2	30.8	30.7	30.2	$9.03	$8.94	$8.83	$8.87

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES
2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN *ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS.

PRODUCTION WORKERS ARE NON SUPERVISORY AND NON GOVERNMENT PAYROLL PERSONNEL.
SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE VI
THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX – U.S.
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

ALL ITEMS
(1982–1984 = 100)

	1993		1992		1991	
	CPI–U	CPI–W	CPI–U	CPI–W	CPI–U	CPI–W
January	142.6	140.3	138.1	136.0	134.6	132.8
February	143.1	140.7	138.6	136.4	134.8	132.8
March	143.6	141.1	139.3	137.0	135.0	133.0
April	144.0	141.6	139.5	137.3	135.2	133.3
May	144.2	141.9	139.7	137.6	135.6	133.8
June	144.4	142.0	140.2	138.1	136.0	134.1
July	144.4	142.1	140.5	138.4	136.2	134.3
August	144.8	142.4	140.9	138.8	136.6	134.6
September	145.1	142.6	141.3	139.1	137.2	135.2
October			141.8	139.6	137.4	135.4
November			142.0	139.8	137.8	135.8
December			141.9	139.8	137.9	135.9
Dec–to–Dec %			2.9%	2.9%	3.1%	2.8%
AVERAGE:			140.3	138.2	136.2	134.3
Ann Avg %			3.0%	2.9%	4.2%	4.1%

Expenditure Category CPI–U Index	Relative Importance	Sep. 1993	Percent Change From Aug. 1993	Percent Change From Sep. 1992	Ann Average % 1992	Ann Average % 1991
ALL ITEMS	100%	145.1	0.2%	2.7%	3.0%	4.2%
Food & Beverages	18%	141.8	0.2%	1.8%	1.4%	3.6%
Housing	42%	142.3	0.0%	2.8%	2.9%	4.0%
Apparel & Upkeep	6%	134.6	1.0%	2.0%	2.5%	3.7%
Transportation	18%	130.1	–0.1%	2.6%	2.2%	2.7%
Medical Care	6%	203.3	0.2%	5.7%	7.4%	8.7%
Entertainment	4%	146.6	0.5%	2.4%	2.8%	4.5%
Other Goods & Services	6%	193.1	–0.2%	3.3%	6.8%	7.9%

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) IS A MEASURE OF THE AVERAGE CHANGE IN THE PRICES PAID BY URBAN CONSUMERS FOR A FIXED MARKET BASKET OF GOODS AND SERVICES. THE CPI IS CALCULATED MONTHLY FOR TWO POPULATION GROUPS, ONE CONSISTING ONLY OF THE URBAN HOUSEHOLDS WHOSE PRIMARY SOURCE OF INCOME IS DERIVED FROM THE EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (CPI–W). AS NEW USES WERE DEVELOPED FOR THE CPI IN RECENT YEARS, THE NEED FOR A BROADER AND MORE REPRESENTATIVE INDEX BECAME APPARENT. THE ALL–URBAN CONSUMER INDEX (CPI–U), INTRODUCED IN 1978, IS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE 1982–84 BUYING HABITS OF ABOUT 80% OF THE NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION, COMPARED WITH 32% REPRESENTED IN CPI–W.

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S–6 ON FINAL PAGE

Table VII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

AREAS	July To Sep. 1993	July To Sep. 1992	Year-to-Date 1993	Year-to-Date 1992
STATE OF MONTANA	1116	910	2950	2716
GREAT FALLS MSA	80	53	193	155
BILLINGS MSA	143	118	393	385
MULTI COUNTY BUSINESS	92	47	214	150
ANACONDA-BUTTE LFA	64	68	181	182
BEAVERHEAD	13	12	43	32
DEER LODGE	4	7	10	20
GRANITE	4	3	9	10
MADISON	11	13	27	30
POWELL	7	3	11	14
SILVER BOW	25	30	81	76
BOZEMAN LFA	135	102	349	319
GALLATIN	98	76	267	246
MEAGHER	5	6	9	14
PARK	32	20	73	59
GLASGOW LFA	21	16	72	65
DANIELS	2	0	8	3
PHILLIPS	1	2	13	9
ROOSEVELT	6	5	19	16
SHERIDAN	3	2	9	13
VALLEY	9	7	23	24
GLENDIVE LFA	17	16	49	64
DAWSON	5	6	18	15
GARFIELD	0	0	0	4
MCCONE	3	3	3	4
PRAIRIE	2	0	2	1
RICHLAND	7	7	24	39
WIBAUX	0	0	2	1
HARDIN-RED LODGE LFA	42	33	105	72
BIG HORN	9	11	28	27
CARBON	19	6	40	16
STILLWATER	13	7	30	13
SWEET GRASS	1	9	7	16
HAVRE LFA	22	22	57	62
BLAINE	4	5	12	17
HILL	17	15	41	38
LIBERTY	1	2	4	7
HELENA LFA	77	48	179	152
BROADWATER	6	5	15	13
JEFFERSON	7	4	16	14
LEWIS & CLARK	64	39	148	125
KALISPELL LFA	179	157	456	440
FLATHEAD	124	115	318	304
LAKE	38	27	86	81
LINCOLN	17	15	52	55
LEWISTOWN LFA	22	20	67	62
FERGUS	13	11	37	37
GOLDEN VALLEY	3	3	5	5
JUDITH BASIN	2	1	4	4
MUSSELSHELL	2	2	10	8
PETROLEUM	1	0	2	1
WHEATLAND	1	3	9	7
MILES CITY LFA	22	24	74	66
CARTER	1	1	2	2
CUSTER	11	8	37	27
FALLON	3	3	9	10
POWDER RIVER	1	2	4	3
ROSEBUD	6	9	20	21
TREASURE	0	1	2	3
MISSOULA LFA	180	155	504	460
MINERAL	6	2	9	13
MISSOULA	107	100	320	301
RAVALLI	47	43	133	117
SANDERS	20	10	42	29
SHELBY-CUT BANK LFA	20	31	57	82
CHOUTEAU	5	6	12	21
GLACIER	8	8	19	24
PONDERA	3	5	9	10
TETON	2	2	9	7
TOOLE	2	10	8	20

THE NEW BUSINESS TALLY INCLUDES SUCCESSORS TO ACTIVE ACCOUNTS (AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS WITH A NEW OWNER) WHICH AMOUNTS TO NEARLY ONE-THIRD OF THE TOTAL NEW BUSINESSES.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1.) Civilian Labor Force-The number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2.) Employed-Those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3.) Unemployed-Those persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4.) Unemployed Rate-The number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5.) Residence Data-A count of people by where people live.

6.) Establishment Data-A count of jobs by where people work.

7.) Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series-To facilitate the evaluation of labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.

8.) MSA-Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

9.) LFA-Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

10.) SDA-The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation, and especially training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as a Service Delivery Area (SDA). The two SDA's for Montana are known as

Reliability of CES Estimates

The relatively large size of the **CES 790** sample *(see table below)* assures a high degree of accuracy, but the CES estimates may differ from a complete count. A link relative technique is used to estimate employment. This requires the use of the previous month's estimate as a base in computing the current month's estimate. Thus errors may accumulate over several months. To remove the error in the estimates, the CES is adjusted annually to a new benchmark. The base of the benchmark is the 202, which is a complete count of all employees who are covered by Montana unemployment insurance laws. The 202 is adjusted for employees who are not covered by the state's unemployment insurance laws through the use of special surveys of that noncovered employment. The benchmark revision also adjusts the estimates for changes in industrial classification of individual establishments. The *following table* presents the amount and percent revision of **All Employees** at the most recent benchmark for major industry divisions.

Benchmark Evaluation of ALL EMPLOYEES
For Major Industry Divisions in Montana
(Employment in Thousands)

Industry Title	Final Est. 3/92	Bench-mark 3/92	Amount Revised 3/92	Percent Revised 3/92	Sample Units 3/92	Sample Employ. 3/92	Sample % of Universe
TOTAL Nonagricultural	300.2	306.6	6.4	2.09%	2343	131.6	43%
TOTAL Private	228.2	231.8	3.6	1.55%	2147	83.3	36%
Goods Producing	36.6	37.7	1.1	2.92%	451	17.5	46%
Private Service Producing	191.6	194.1	2.5	1.29%	1696	65.8	34%
Mining	5.7	5.6	-0.1	-1.79%	67	3.6	64%
Construction	9.9	10.7	0.8	7.48%	133	2.5	23%
Manufacturing	21.0	21.4	0.4	1.87%	251	11.4	53%
Durable Goods	12.8	13.1	0.3	2.29%	162	6.8	52%
Nondurable Goods	8.2	8.3	0.1	1.20%	89	4.6	55%
Transportation & Utilities	20.0	19.8	-0.2	-1.01%	163	10.5	53%
Trade	79.9	81.4	1.5	1.84%	786	22.5	28%
Wholesale	15.9	16.1	0.2	1.24%	203	4.3	27%
Retail	64.0	65.3	1.3	1.99%	583	18.2	28%
Finance,Insurance&Real Estate	13.8	14.0	0.2	1.43%	213	5.7	41%
Services	77.9	78.9	1.0	1.27%	534	27.1	34%
Government	72.0	74.8	2.8	3.74%	196	48.3	65%

Women Workers, Production Workers, and **Hours and Earnings** estimates are not subject to benchmark revisions at the estimating cell level because there is no universe count available. These categories are entirely sample based. The broader groupings may be affected by changes in employment weights as the cells are reaggregated during benchmarking.

SOURCES OF DATA

S-1.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). LAUS data (Local Area Unemployment Statistics program) is adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark and is the official BLS approved series that is used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. This series represents employment and unemployment by place of residence, and is not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series (CES data). LAUS data is calculated for the week that includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestic workers and the self-employed.

S-2.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau. The unadjusted unemployment rate is prepared by the LAUS program in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The seasonally adjusted rate is an unofficial series, and is provided only for use as a state economic indicator.

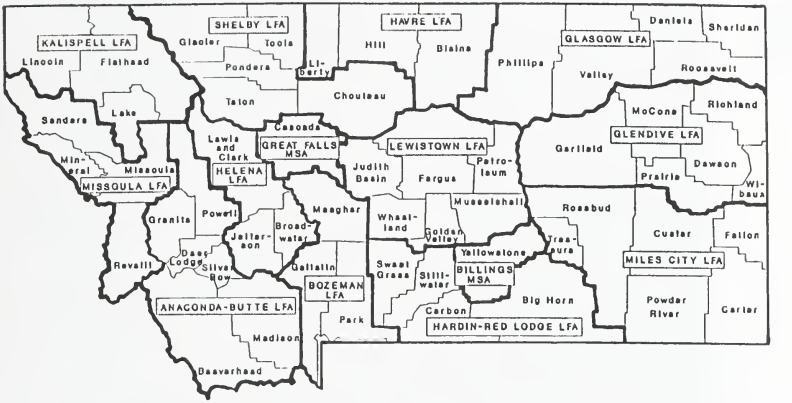
S-3.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from LAUS data. Data for Congressional Districts, Service Delivery Areas and Labor Force Areas is calculated from the official data series by summing up employment and unemployment for the appropriate counties involved, and calculating an unemployment rate from the summed data for each area.

S-4.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data from the CES (Current Employment Statistics) program represents employment by place-of-work, and covers full-time and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The data excludes the self-employed, volunteers, unpaid family workers and domestic workers. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays (and being paid for that period by their employer) are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data is collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries, non-supervisory workers in private service-producing industries, and construction workers in construction industries. The earnings figures are "gross" figures – that is, they reflect changes in wage rates, shift differentials and premium pay for overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received, which is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

S-5.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from a survey of Business Establishments as part of the BLS 790 Program. Information on Women Workers is computed as a ratio of All Employees of the Current Employment Statistics, and is produced for informational purposes only.

S-6.) Tabulations produced by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, and reprinted by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. This is a national data series because Montana data is not computed separately.

Montana's Labor Force Areas



For more information, contact:

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